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GUIDE TO LILY CULTURE,

BY

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS.

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OUR CATALOGUES.

Our illustrated Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Flowers, (Seeds, Bulbs and Plants) is published on the first of January each year and mailed free to all who apply. Of Hardy Bulbs we offer one of the largest collections of Lilies in the whole world, many beautiful hardy Gladiolus and Iris, and a great variety of beautiful Plants. Of Tender or Summer-flowering Bulbs, we offer the largest collection of Amaryllis in the country, a magnificent lot of Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Begonias, Tigridios, Gloxinias and others too numerous to mention. Of Seeds our list comprises all the best standard and new varieties of Flower and Vegetable, including a long list of choice Seeds of Green-house Plants, and many novelties of great merit. Our collection of Plants, Roses, Carnations, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums &c. is very complete.

Our illustrated Catalogue of Hardy Bulbs for Fall planting is issued on the first of September, and contains all that can be desired in the way of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies and other Bulbs and Plants for Fall planting and Winter blooming.

Our facilities for growing and importing choice stock are not excelled and we respectfully solicit the patronage of all who desire Seeds, Bulbs and Plants of superior quality.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS,

QUEENS, N. Y.

GUIDE TO LILY CULTURE

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE KNOWN

Species and Distinct Varieties,

BY

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS,

QUEENS, N. Y.

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LILIES.

For Grace, Beauty, Purity and Fragrance the genus *Lilium* is equaled by no other genus of flowering plants. No description can convey a true idea of their loveliness. The artist who attempts to portray their beauty is sure to fail to do them justice. The Lily has always been revered and loved, as we see it mentioned in the history of all ages, and is to-day the most popular hardy plant in cultivation.

For many years the Lily has had a great run of popularity in Europe, but it is only recently that they have received special attention in this country. Up to 1879 few growers or dealers here possessed more than a dozen varieties, and little or nothing was known concerning the many rare and beautiful species in cultivation in European gardens. With a view to obtaining a collection of most of the species and their distinct varieties, the author spent most of the summer of '79 among the great gardens of Europe where he succeeded in getting together one of the finest collections in the world. Large importations of Bulbs were made which, added to collections from China and Japan, the Americans had opportunity of procuring in their own country most of the rare and beautiful species of the world.

Since then both Florists and Amateurs have taken hold of Lily culture with energy and the most satisfactory results have been reached. Grand and noble species which a few years ago were comparatively unknown, now adorn home gardens throughout the length and breadth of the land, and in a few years more we may expect to see most of the finer species and varieties in quite general cultivation.

The greatest need now before the people, as regards Lily culture, is a thorough knowledge of their requirements. No plant does better under proper treatment and none do worse when treated improperly.

Although most of the species succeed well with ordinary garden culture, a little extra attention will bring them to a surprising state of growth and grandeur. For instance the *Speciosums* usually grow about two feet high and produce from three to six flowers. With extra good care I have known them to attain the height of four to six feet and produce more than twenty flowers on a single stem. Few know what Lilies are capable of doing under good management, but we have yet to learn many things concerning them, probably the most important of which is to patiently wait for them to get well established before expecting them to produce the best results. We should not pet and nurse them for the first six months or year after planting, and then leave them to care for themselves, and complain because they do not grow bigger, and faster, and better than any ever before heard of. They will be more likely to excel in doing the reverse.

CULTIVATION.

Lilies, with the exception of a few species, are of very easy culture, especially after they are established. In the open ground they are never attacked by insects; I know of no other plant so entirely shunned by all the destructive tribes of garden pests, and none that will better stand a long protracted drought or excessive rains without injury.

We will name a few points which though not always necessary to attain success, we would advise the planter to observe:

1st. As a rule bulbs should be planted 5 or 6 inches deep in deep, mellow, well pulverized rich soil.

2d. The drainage should be such that all surface water will easily run off. Nothing will injure the bulbs more than water collecting and standing around them.

3d. The soil should be kept clean of weeds and well worked.

4th. It is not advisable to transplant the bulbs oftener than once in four years, for unless their new quarters are much superior to the old, they will do far better if left undisturbed.

5th. Bulbs should not be planted on fresh manure, and artificial fertilizers should never be used. Old well pulverized manure is desirable to mix with the soil when planting, or for top dressing in after years.

6th. Mulching in hot weather is desirable, and all flowers should be cut as soon as faded, as they will exhaust the plant by forming seed.

7th. Stable manure should be used with leaves or other coarse litter in covering the beds in winter.

8th. In planting it is a good plan to mix a liberal quantity of sand with the soil which comes in contact with the bulb, say about a handful.

The California varieties like Parryi, Washingtonianum, Humboldtii, and even Auratum, do exceedingly well when planted in partial shade among shrubbery or trees, but such a situation can hardly be recommended for the general list.

Following the description of any species which may require special treatment, full directions for their culture will be given.

GROWING LILIES IN FRAMES.

If the choice varieties are to be cultivated to any great extent the frame system is very desirable, especially if mice or moles disturb the bulbs. Frames can be constructed any length and breadth desired and of the roughest and cheapest boards, and should extend 12 to 18 inches below the surface of the ground and 6 to 12 inches above. This depth will obstruct the subterranean passage of mice and moles and to a great extent keep out roots of other plants, shrubs, or trees. Dig out the soil to the depth of two feet and fill in with rich sandy loam mixed with a small quantity of well rotted stable or barn-yard manure. Covers should be provided and kept on all winter and during storms in the autumn or early spring. This protection will be of great advantage to some kinds which are sensitive to excessive wet during the winter season.

WHEN TO PLANT LILIES.

In our opinion a great deal of failure is caused by planting bulbs at improper seasons. The time we can recommend as being the best is from the middle of March to the first of May and during the month of October. Many fail from planting late in Spring after the weather has become hot and dry, which causes the bulbs to decay before they can form roots and commence growth. Of course in the South bulbs can be planted at any time during the winter, and probably February is one of the best months in which to do the work, but if it could be done in the Autumn it would no doubt be better.

KEEPING AND COLLECTING BULBS.

Lily bulbs should not be kept out of soil for any length of time. If you have them on hand and are not ready to plant, they should be kept in pots or boxes of soil slightly moist, or what is better, if it can be had, well pulverized leaf mould

from the woods. They should be kept in a cool cellar or pit. Care should be taken that the soil is not too wet, for if so, it will encourage the bulbs to commence growth. In this way bulbs can be kept all winter, if necessary, in excellent condition.

The fact that wild Lilies are not easily found, except while in bloom, makes it quite necessary that they should be collected then. This can be done without greatly injuring them if carefully lifted and the stem cut close to the bulb, which should be at once buried or planted in good soil until wanted for shipping or permanent planting in Autumn. We have collected and treated in this manner thousands of *Philadelphicum*, *Canadense* and *Superbum* with the greatest success.

FORCING LILIES.

The only Lilies which can be recommended for early forcing are *Candidum* and *Longiflorum* and its varieties. The work should be commenced in September by potting strong healthy bulbs in six-inch pots of rich soil, which should be plunged in the ground and covered with a few inches of soil to prevent drying-out and freezing. In November or December they should be brought in and placed in a warm, sunny situation, where they will at once commence growth and flower in February and March. Water should be given freely while growing, and it will be a good plan to syringe them every day. In a well kept greenhouse Lilies treated in this manner will be quite sure to succeed, and we have often known them to do admirably in a window garden, but if they are obliged to grow in a dry and dusty atmosphere little success can be expected; all kinds of Lilies can be potted in the manner above described, brought into the greenhouse in February, where they will bloom in May, or perhaps, some sorts earlier.

BLIGHT.

Some complain that many of their Lilies drop their leaves and die down just about the time they are coming into bud. This we have never observed among the commoner kinds like *Speciosums*, *Tigrinums*, *Umbellatums*, *Elegans*, *Longiflorums*, &c. It is chiefly among the California and some foreign species, and appears the first year after planting, and proves that the bulbs are in an unhealthy condition. If bulbs are planted at a proper depth, and in a partly sheltered situation, where the full rays of the hot sun will not strike them all day, they will not be likely to be attacked by blight the first year, and never after the bulb has become established and healthy.

When the first appearance of the disease is observed, they can usually be saved by shading and dusting them a few times with sulphur,

AURATUM.

Two to six feet high; leaves long and narrow, bulb large, yellowish brown; flowers from two to fifty in number, and eight to fourteen inches in diameter, pure white with deep or light yellow bands through the center of each petal, surrounded by small crimson or brown spots. The color of the bands and the color and number of the spots vary greatly. No two flowers being exactly alike. Blooms in July or August. Should be planted six inches deep in rich soil without manure. They succeed best in a dryish, well drained soil. It has been thoroughly proved that the *Auratum* does better here than in Japan, its home, where it grows wild among the hills and woods so abundant in some places as nearly to cover the whole ground.



AURATUM.



GIGANTEUM.

It is perfectly hardy, standing the severe winters in the New England states without injury. Of imported bulbs about half will fail to grow, and these that do will require two years to become established. Home grown bulbs are the hardiest, healthiest and in every way the best.

The Auratum, like most other Lilies, succeeds admirably when grown in pots. The following are the particulars of the specimen illustrated in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of London, February 15th, 1873:

A single bulb measuring two inches in diameter, was obtained early in 1865. It was potted in a 7-inch pot and placed in a cool greenhouse where it produced three flowers on one stem. In 1866 it was re-potted in a 9-inch pot and received similar treatment: the plant threw up two stems, producing altogether seventeen flowers. In 1877 it was repotted in a 11-inch pot, where it threw up three stems, which bore fifty-three flowers. In 1868 it was shifted into a 16-inch pot, where it threw up twelve stems, producing altogether 100 flowers. In 1869 in a 17-inch pot it threw up thirty-nine flowering stems from two to nine feet in height, which produced 193 flowers. The next year the bulbs were left undisturbed and threw up forty-three stems, producing altogether 203 flowers.

The following are the most distinct varieties of the Auratum:

Rubro Vittatum, flowers of pure ivory whiteness, with broad crimson bands and numerous crimson spots, which are large and vivid.

Ornuteum, a dwarf form with large flowers, the bands of which are narrow, darkening to the centre. Spots purplish crimson.

Pictum, tip of the lower third of the petal marked with a broad red streak. Not a very distinct variety.

Rubro Pictum, bands yellow on the lower half of the petal and light crimson at the apex. Spots also crimson.

Emperor, the eye is golden yellow, and the whole flower except the margin of petal is suffused with a rich blood red tint, as in *Speciosum*, *Rubrum*. Spots and blotches also appear of a darker color. A very distinct and beautiful form.

Virginale, colors only yellow and white, the spots and band being all yellow, **Wittei**, petals broad and short ; in other respects much the same as *Virginale*.

Macranthum, this variety is said to have larger and broader petals than any other form.

AVENACEUM.

Two feet high, with two to ten flowers, nodding ; color reddish orange. Leaves usually in whorls. Bulb small, composed of numerous oat-shaped scales. Blooms in July. From Japan, Kurile Islands and Kamtschatka.

This Lily is rather difficult to grow. It will stand any amount of frost without injury, but requires a cool, shady situation in summer. In our judgment it will do better on a heavy, moist soil, than a light, dry one.

BELLADONNA.

A Japanese species of which very little is known. Stem one foot or more in height ; flowers one to three in number ; erect or horizontal, funnel-shaped ; three inches long, of a deep reddish color.

BATEMANNIÆ.

Three to four feet high ; flowers three to twelve in number ; erect, and of a deep apricot tint, unspotted. A native of Japan and blooms in *August*. A new Lily of great merit. It is probably a garden hybrid, between some such species as *Leichtlini*, *Maxinowiczi*, or *Elegans*. In general habit it greatly resembles *Leichtlini*. It was named and introduced into England in 1875 by Dr. Wallace, and has since become very popular. It is as easy to grow as the old *Tiger Lily*, thriving in all soils or climates, in shade or sun, or in moist or dry soil. It will stand any degree of frost without injury, even if not protected in the least. A highly valuable sort for general cultivation.

BROWN.

Two feet high, bearing from one to three flowers six inches in length, pure white inside, outside rich chocolate brown, very fragrant. A native of China and blooms in July. There is much uncertainty as to the true name of this magnificent Lily. Some call it *Japonicum*, others *Browni*, and still others claim that the two names represent two distinct varieties. We are inclined to adopt the name under which it is best known. This Lily has been considered by some a very difficult species to grow, and we will say that the whole secret of success is in getting healthy bulbs, which are not always easily procured, as the demand in this country is mostly supplied with imported ones, which seldom arrive in good condition, as they are very sensitive to rough handling and being kept out of the ground. With good home-grown bulbs, or ones which have been properly imported, the amateur can expect good success with this rare Lily.

BULBIFERUM.

A tall-growing Lily from Central Europe which flowers early in June. Flowers two to four in number, and arranged in an umbel, brilliant red tinged with orange. Like the *Tigrinum*s, this Lily bears bulblets at the axels of the leaves, by which the true form can always be known.



BROWN.



COLUMBIANUM.



CONCOLOR PULCHELLUM.

CALLOSUM.

One to two feet high, slender; flowers two to eight in a raceme, nodding; small, scarlet, with obscure black dots. Blooms in June or July. Introduced into England from Japan in 1840, where the bulbs are used for food.

Stenophyllum, a variety from Eastern Siberia, with stouter and taller stems, leaves larger and broader. It is by some considered a variety of *Tenuesolium*.

CANADENSE.

Three to five feet high, flowers two to twelve, bell-shaped and pendulous; color varying from yellow to orange; with brown spots. From northern U. S. and Canada. Blooms in July. An exceedingly graceful and beautiful Lily, which, where it abounds, might be called the queen of all the native flowers. As beautiful as it is in its native meadows it will greatly improve by cultivation, and should have a place in every garden. In cultivation it does well on all sorts of soil, though it is rarely found wild except on moist, heavy soils near streams or pools of water. It abounds on the rich meadows which border the great rivers of Maine, and when in bloom presents a very beautiful sight with its beautiful bells lifted above the waving grass. There are several varieties, of which the following are the most distinct:

Flavum, petals not much reflexed; light yellow, spotted with brown.

Rubrum, color dark red, and a more vigorous grower than the others.

Grayi, of recent discovery and not in cultivation.

Walkeri, a variety from California with flowers more numerous and style of growth somewhat different from the others.

CANDIDUM.

Three to four feet high; flowers of the purest white, and from four to twenty in number; very sweet scented, and blooms in June. Native of Southern Europe.

This is the well known Easter Lily which has been in cultivation for 300 years. A very hardy and robust species, growing well in any situation, and its pure, sweet flowers are always greatly admired. One of the most valuable for forcing. Its varieties are:

Maculatum Striatum, flowers streaked with purple on the outside.

Peregrinum, a slender grower with purple stems and narrow leaves. Not much cultivated.



CANADENSE.



CHALCEDONICUM.

Lueo Marginiatum, foliage has a broad golden margin flower of the purest ivory whiteness.

Flore Pleno, (*Spicatum Monstrosum*), a double flowered form of but little value.

Speciosum, a smaller and earlier flowering form.

CARNIOLICUM.

Flowers few, drooping, deep orange red, spotted with brown, stem two to three feet, stout. Native of Lombardy and Bosnia, and blooms very early, often in May. It much resembles *Chalcedonicum* in general appearance, and is a very desirable species.

CATESBOE .

One to two feet high, flowers few, erect, bright orange yellow with black spots. From South Carolina and Florida ; blooms in July. A tender Lily, and one which is quite difficult to grow, as it will not stand the winters north of Washington. The scales of the bulb which are few, are the extended bases of the leaves which are long, slender and grass like,

CHALCEDONICUM.

Three to four feet high, flowers numerous, hanging, bright coral red ; petals much reflexed. Blooms in July. Native of Greece.

This is a very beautiful and popular Lily. and one which is quite sure to adapt itself to any situation and do well. It should remain in the same place undisturbed for many years if one wishes to see it at its best.

Bulbs will often refuse to grow at all the first year after planting.

COLUMBIANUM.

Two feet high, slender; flowers three to twelve, drooping and graceful, reddish yellow with purple dots. Blooms in July. From Oregon.

A beautiful Lily of recent introduction, and one that is sure to become very popular. The demand for this Lily in Europe is simply enormous.

CONCOLOR.

Bulb small, ovid. Stem one foot high, slender foliage and growth. Flowers brilliant crimson with small dots, one to fifteen in number, erect. Blooms in June. Native of China.

This is a very beautiful little Lily, and with its beautiful varieties, *Coridion* and *Pulchellum*, should be in every collection. The bulbs of all these varieties are small and will need to be planted carefully, and not over three inches deep.

Coridion, fine yellow, in other respects exactly like *Concolor*.

Pulchellum, a rare and expensive variety. Intense scarlet with minute black dots.

Very beautiful.

Buschianum, a taller and somewhat stronger growing variety.

Partheneion, nearly the same as *Buschianum*.

CORDIFOLIUM.

Leaves heart-shaped. Flowers three to ten, funnel shaped, six inches long; three to four feet high. Color much the same as *Giganteum*, and blooms later. From Japan.

This Lily is merely a dwarf form of *Giganteum*, though hardly as good in any respect. It is not quite hardy in our Northern States.

Glehnii, a variety of the above.

CROCEUM.

Three to six feet high, stout, generally covered with a cobweb like down. Flowers ten to twenty in number, erect, deep orange crimson, dotted with black. Blooms in July. Native of Switzerland and Italy. A robust and hardy Lily, of much merit.

Chaixii, a dwarf variety, bearing one flower of a bright yellow color, and blooms in June. From the Alps.

DAVIDI.

Collected in Manze County, Thibet, in June, 1869. Said to have star-shaped orange colored flowers on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. It is not in cultivation at the present time.

DAVURICUM.

Two to three feet, slender; flowers few, erect, bright red. Native of Siberia, and blooms in July. A robust, hardy, and in all respects very desirable species.

ELEGANS.

Quite generally known as *Thunbergianums*. One to two feet high; flowers two to seven in number, erect and well open, of an orange red color. Blooms in July. Native of Japan.

This species is one of the most desirable on account of its numerous and beautiful varieties and its robust and free growing habit. They succeed in any situation as well as the old single Tiger, and will be sure to give the greatest satisfaction. It is

one of the kinds which will do well under any amount of rough treatment. Many of the varieties of *Elegans* and *Umbellatum* are so near alike in habit that it is difficult to determine to which class they belong, and as the leading Dutch and Belgian growers seem to be the best authority on the matter, we catalogue the varieties according to their classification.

Alice Wilson, clear lemon color, with a few spots; very broad petals and large well open flowers. One of the rarest and most costly of all Lilies, there being very few in cultivation.

Alutaceum, very dwarf; less than a foot high. Fine apricot freely spotted with brown.

Armeniacum, one foot high, orange, without spots.

Atrosanguineum, a fine tall growing variety; very dark crimson, with a few black spots.

Aurantiacum Verum, large open flower; salmon yellow.

Brevifolium, pale red, with a few black spots.

Bicolor, dwarf; orange edged scarlet, with few spots.

Citrinum, light orange or lemon color. Very fine.

Coronatum, yellow, spotted black.

Cruentum, dark red spotted orange; very fine.

Fekinati-Tasoli, dwarf, deep blood red, slightly spotted.

Flammulum, golden yellow, shaded red and spotted black.

Formosum, bright red, spotted yellow.

Fulgens, deep red.

Fulgens fl. pl. (staminosum), double flowers, rich maroon, touched with white.

Horsmanni, very dark; might almost be called black,

Ibrahim Pacha, variegated, orange and brown.

Incomparable, very dark, centre marked yellow.

Leonard Joerg, light yellow, spotted black; very beautiful and new.

Latimaculatum, brownish red, with darker shades.

Macranthum Fulgens, large, broad petals, red, with black spots.

Marechal Soult Groom, red, shaded brown, yellow spots.

Marmoratum, rich deep crimson, tipped orange. Large and fine.

Marmoratum Aureum, yellow, edged red.

Mawi, orange crimson, heavily spotted.

Prince d'Orange, light yellow, spotted black.

Prince of Wales, brownish red, with black stains.

Pardium Roseum, orange, spotted.

Pictum, deep maroon.

Robusta, fine large growing variety, dark orange.

Sanguineum, very dark red, with few spots.

Splendens, very large and vigorous, apricot yellow, spotted purple.

Transiens, red, shaded yellow and brown.

Van Houttei, deep scarlet, with a yellow blotch in centre. Broad petals.

Versicolor, new bright fawn, shaded and spotted black.

Viki Nati, dark red. unspotted.

Vitellinum Maculatum, orange yellow, spotted.

Venustum, rich clear red. Taller and blossoms later than the others.

Wilsoni, one of the most beautiful; stem tall, stout, apricot color, with a broad yellow band down the centre of each petal like *Auratum*; its large petals are spotted with purple.



EXCELSUM.



MARTAGON.



HUMBOLDTI.

EXCELSUM.

Sometimes called *Testaceum*, three to four feet high, having much the appearance of *Candidum*. Flowers three to twelve, drooping, fragrant, and of a rich buff color. Blossoms in July. Supposed to be hybrid raised from seeds, as none have been found in a wild state.

This beautiful Lily does best when planted in partial shade, as the hot sun often injures their growth when fully exposed to its rays during the middle of the day.

GIGANTEUM.

Bulbs large; stem 6 to 10 feet high; leaves heart-shaped; flowers white, shaded violet outside; 10 to 15 in number; funnel-shaped; 4 to 6 inches long, and often a foot across when expanded. Native of China, and blooms in July or August.

This grand species is not quite hardy north of Philadelphia, and will need good protection in winter. We greatly regret that it is so scarce and expensive, as it should be in every collection.

HANSONI.

Three feet high; flowers in loose racemes; 4 to 10 in number; fine orange, dotted with brown. Native of Japan, and blooms in June. The leaves and petals of this Lily are very thick and heavy, having the appearance of wax. It is as beautiful as it is scarce and valuable.

HOVEYI.

A beautiful hybrid between *Auratum* and *Speciosum Roseum*, which has not yet been offered for sale. Flowers have the size of the former and much the color of the latter.



LONGIFLORUM.



NEILGHERRENSE.

HUMBOLDTI.

Four to six feet high ; flowers four to forty in number ; bright orange, red with black spots. From California, and blooms in June. This is one of the noblest of Lilies. Plant bulbs ten inches deep in good soil and in partial shade if convenient. **Ocellateum**, a form from the island of Santa Rosa, and varying but little from the above.

Bloomerianum, a variety of smaller bulb and growth, but with as large or larger flowers.

JAPONICUM COLCHESTERI.

Plants grow about two feet high and seldom bear more than one flower which is six inches or more in length, white inside, and more or less shaded with brown outside. Its fragrance is peculiar and rich, said by some to be finer than that of any other flower. It is from Japan and blooms in July.

A new Lily and one which is in many respects the finest of the whole tribe. It resembles *Browni* in many ways, but its flowers are much larger and more open, and consequently far more beautiful.

KRAMERI.

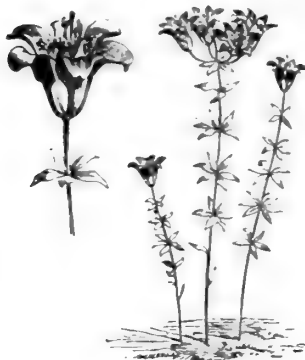
Two to four feet high ; flowers broadly funnel-shaped ; varying from delicate pink or blush to rich, soft rose ; spotless and very fragrant ; one to five in number. Blooms in July, and a native of Japan, closely allied to *Auratum*.

This is a Lily which has few equals. Indeed if we were to select three varieties and could have no more, this would be one of them. No Lily in our estimation has so delicate and beautiful a color.

Barrianum, smaller and slender, with white flowers.



MAXIMOWICZII.



PHILADELPHICUM.



POMPONIUM.

LEICHTLINI.

Four to six feet high, rather slender, with scattering leaves; flowers five to twenty in number; beautiful clear lemon yellow, with black spots, drooping. From Japan, and blooms in July.

A very beautiful and easily grown species.

Majus, a form of more luxuriant growth.

LONGIFLORUM.

Two to three feet high; strong grower. Flowers two to ten, pure white, trumpet-shaped six to nine inches long and fragrant. Blooms in July. From China and Japan.

This is one of the best for early forcing, and one of the best known trumpet shaped species. The following are its varieties:

Eximium, or **Wilseni**, a form producing larger and longer flowers than the old variety.

Tokesima, flowers outside are marked with a purplish tint.

Albo Marginate, the leaves of this variety are bordered with a wide band of white.

Madame Von Siebold, a large flowering form.

Harrisi, new: Established bulbs will produce fifty or more flowers on a stem, and blossoms much earlier than the other varieties. Small offsets from the bulb will bloom the first season. Plants dwarf and compact; flowers larger than any of the others, and it is said that when kept in pots it will bloom three or four times during the year.

Floribunda, a form recently put out, which, as far as we can learn, is identical with the above.

LUCIDUM.

Two to three feet high; flowers drooping, about four in number; orange yellow with dark spots. Blooms in July, and is a native of Washington Territory.

MACROPHYLLUM.

A species found in Cashmere of which little is known. Said to be pure white and resemble *Candidum*.



PYRENAICUM.



SPECIOSUM.

MARITIMUM.

Eighteen inches high; flowers solitary or few, deep reddish orange, spotted. From California, and blooms in July.

MARTAGON.

Three to six feet high; flowers purple or claret color; three to twenty in number; drooping. From Europe, Siberia and Japan. Blooms in June.

A very beautiful class of Lilies, and should be represented in all collections. Dalmaticum and Glabrum are magnificent.

Dalmaticum Catini, rich, deep, velvety purple, almost black, Immense spikes of bloom.

Glabrum, pure white.

Hirsutum, a strong growing form.

MAXIMOWICZI.

Four to six feet high; rather slender. Flowers 3 to 10, much the color of the Tiger Lily, but far more delicate and beautiful. Blooms in September. From Japan.

MEDEOLOIDES.

One to two feet; flowers two or three in number, erect; orange red and with a few purple dots. From Japan, where it flowers in June.

This is one of the most difficult Lilies to grow. It must have shade and a moist pety soil, and even then little success can be expected. It is not at all adapted to this country.



TENUFOLIUM.



DOUBLE TIGER.

NEILGHERRENSE.

Two to three feet ; flowers one to three ; narrow, funnel-shaped, 6 or 7 inches long, white and fragrant. From India, and blooms in July.

A very beautiful species, and one which is little known or cultivated. It will probably not stand the winter in the northern states well unless protected.

NEPALENSE.

Two to three feet, slender ; flowers yellowish white, solitary or few, nodding, broadly funnel-shaped, five inches long. Native of Central Himalayas.

A very beautiful species, but not in cultivation at the present time.

OXYPETALUM.

One foot high ; flower purple, tinged with green on the back, and few in number. From Western Himalayas, and blooms in July.

PARDALINUM.

Three to four feet high ; flowers nodding, three to six in number, brilliant orange red, spotted with black. From California, and blooms in July.

Californicum, a variety varying but little from the type.

Pallidifolium, a taller growing form with light colored flowers.

Bourgaei, differs but little from the above.

Augustifolia, a form with narrow scattered leaves ; very pretty.

PARKMANI.

A beautiful hybrid between *Auratum* and *Speciosum*, raised in Boston and owned in England ; not yet put out.

PARRYI.

Two feet high ; flowers partly trumpet-shaped, 3 to 4 inches long, beautiful clear yellow with few purple spots deep in the throat. From California, and blossoms in July.

This is one of the newest additions of great merit to the Lily list. It is a very beautiful variety and one we can highly recommend.



SZOVITZIANUM.



UMBELLATUM.

PARVUM.

One to two feet ; flowers two to six, orange yellow, drooping, finely dotted. From California and blooms in July. A very desirable variety.

PHILADELPHICUM.

Stem 1 to 2 feet high in cultivation, often taller in a wild state. Flowers 2 to 5. Erect or cup-shaped, fine orange red, spotted with black at base of petals. Native of Northern U. S., and blooms in July.

This is probably the only Lily which cannot be greatly improved by cultivation. Though it does very well under cultivation, we have always found the best specimens in a wild state. It is the most abundant in Maine where it grows freely on new lands along the borders of forests and railroads. It is indeed a very beautiful Lily and well worth a place in the garden.

Wauharaicum, a variety from Wisconsin differing some in habit and color.

Grandiflorum. This is one of the most beautiful of all Lilies. It is a giant form of Philadelphicum, producing a much larger bulb, and we have seen it throw up flowering stems 4 to 5 feet high, producing an umbel of six or ten flowers of the deepest and most intense vermilion red. Its color is, however, likely to vary on different soils.

PHILIPPENSE

About two feet high ; flowers usually solitary, fragrant white, trumpet-shaped, 10 to 15 inches long, drooping. From Philippine Islands, and blooms in July.

POLYPHYLLUM.

Two to four feet high ; flowers drooping, pale cream color with purple spots. A new and very beautiful species found in Himalayas. Blooms in July.

PONTICUM.

One to two feet high ; flowers 1 to 6, nodding, yellow. From the mountains of Asia Minor, and blooms in July. Closely allied to Szovitzianum.



WASHINGTONIANUM.

POMPONIUM.

Two to three feet high; flowers rich vermillion red, nodding, 3 to 15 in number. From Northern Italy and Southern France, and blooms in June.

A magnificent species and one that will surely please all.

Albanum, yellow and sweet.

Luteum, another yellow variety.

Verum, the most desirable variety of the lot. Robust and healthy, with numerous intense scarlet flowers. Foliage like that of *Tenuifolium*.

PYRENAICUM.

Two to four feet high; flowers numerous, small, drooping, clear yellow with purple dots. From the Pyrenees and blooms in May or June.

This is nearly allied to if not a variety of *Pomponium*.

ROEZLI.

A variety of *Pardalinum* which has been sold under the above name.

SPECIOSUM.

Commonly called *Lancifolium*; 2 to 4 feet high, robust and strong. Flowers 3 to 15 in number, large and drooping. Color (type) white shaded with rose and spotted with crimson. Native of Japan and blooms in August and September.

This Lily, taken with all its varieties, is probably the most desirable species in cultivation. They are sure to thrive in any situation, and their beauty will be a surprise to all who are acquainted with them.

Roseum, white and pale rose, spotted darker.

Rubrum, deep rose spotted darker. Those two sorts vary greatly in color on different soils and are often so near alike that it is difficult to distinguish them.

Album, fine pure white.

Punctatum, pale pink spotted.

Purpuratum, very dark.

Praecox, white tinged pink ; strong grower.

Kratzeri, white with greenish stripes.

Vestale, purest white ; new.

Roseum Verum, very light green foliage.

Schrymakeri, dark crimson.

Melpomene, deep blood red with white border.

Monstrosus Roseum, pale rose, spotted. This variety produces large, often flat stems, on which are borne immense heads of bloom containing from 20 to 50 flowers. It is truly magnificent.

Monstrosus Album, like the above, except pure white in color.

SUPERBUM.

Three to six feet high ; flowers from five to forty, nodding brilliant orange red. Found in various places from Mass. to Ga. Blooms in July.

When well grown, this is one of the grandest of all Lilies. It is capable of growing and producing an astonishing number of flowers.

Odoratum, a variety with sweet scented flowers.

Carolinianum, a smaller growing form from Carolina.

SZOVITZIANUM.

Two to five feet high ; flowers three to thirty, in a raceme, fragrant, beautiful clear sulphur color, with a few black dots. Native of Northern Persia, and blossoms in June.

When well established, this Lily has no superior. Its flowers are large and of a waxy appearance, and borne in the greatest profusion.

The specimens shown us by Dr. Wallace at his home in Colchester, England, surpassed any thing in the Lily line we have ever seen. They are of very easy culture.

Monadelphum, flowers with few or no spots, and are drooping bell-shaped like *Canadense*.

Ledebouri, a dwarf form.

TENUFOLIUM.

Two feet high ; flowers drooping, two to twenty in number ; intense scarlet. From Siberia, and blossoms in May and June.

The most graceful and elegant of all the small Lilies. It is a perfect little gem. Very easily grown.

TIGRINUM.

Three feet or more high ; flowers numerous, drooping, orange red, with black spots. From Japan, and blooms in August.

We mention several varieties of which the double is magnificent.

Angustifolium.....

Carolinum.....

Mitchelli.....

Jucundum.....

Fortunei.....

Macranthum.....

We have no knowledge of our own concerning these varieties.

Perfectum, very prolific, often producing twenty to thirty flowers on a stem.

Praecox Erectum, dwarf; flowers erect.

Splendens, large and vigorous. A decided improvement on the old variety.

Flore Pleno, flowers perfectly double, and borne in great abundance.

UMBELLATUM.

Two to three feet high; flowers two to six in number, erect and very beautiful. They blossom early in June, and present a fine display, especially when grown in groups. They are all garden hybrids, and closely allied to the varieties of Elegans.

Adrian Van Ostade, dark, slightly spotted.

Albert Van Everdingen, orange yellow.

Atrosanguineum, dark orange, with brown spots.

Bicolor, orange yellow.

Britannicorum, deep red, spotted.

Cornelis Dusart, yellow.

Duke of Sutherland, newly introduced.

" " **Wellington**, " "

Erectum, yellow tipped orange; vigorous.

Frans Hals, very dark.

Fulgidum, orange yellow, brown tip.

Fulgidum Maculatum, dark orange, spotted.

Gerrit Beckheyde, orange yellow, spotted.

Grandiflorum, yellow, spotted; red tip.

Haarlemense, beautiful yellow.

Hansoni, orange crimson, spotted.

Hendrik Golzius, orange yellow, spotted.

Immaculatum, yellowish, fine form.

Incomparable, very brilliant yellow, spotted.

Jacob Lievens, orange, with red tip, and black spots.

Maculatum, orange yellow, spotted.

Mrs. Wade, very dark red, spotted.

Praecox, blooms very early; orange.

Punctatum, yellow, spotted.

Romain de Hoagle, yellow, spotted and tipped darker.

Solomon de Bray, light yellow.

Sappho, light orange, spotted.

WALLACEI.

One to three feet high; flowers erect, orange yellow, spotted black, well open and very beautiful. Each bulb throws up from three to four flower stems. Native of Japan, and blooms in August.

An exceedingly fine Lily, allied to Leichtlini.

WALLICHIANUM.

Four to six feet high; flowers few, fragrant, seven inches long, creamy white, closely allied to Longiflorum. Native of Himalayas, and blooms in July.

WASHINGTONIANUM.

Three to six feet high; flowers six to twenty in number, white, tinged with purple, and very fragrant. From California, and blooms in June.

This is one of the finest of the California Lilies. We would advise planting bulbs ten to twelve inches deep, and in a partly shaded situation.

Purpuratum, or **Rubescens**, is a fine erect variety with violet white flowers.